1877-78
(L.R.

File No. 23
Serial No. 1-2

Sub: Remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogues.

(10)

File. No. 23.

(1877-78) Sls 1-2.

Land Revenue.

B.

Remuneration of patels and Shanbhogs.

Undated.

in satisfaction of Judicial Decrees.-

2. Provided however that the foregoing Rule shall not be held to have retrospective effect, so as in any wise to injure the interests of present incumbents or holders of Meraser lands which they may have come into the possession of by sale and gift.

3.- But all such lands held in mortgage, or in any other way than by sale and gift, shall be finally disposed of or redeemed by the Meraser proprietors within six months from the date of these Rules being promulgated in their respective Talooks, at the expiration of which period the names of the individuals whose claims to the office may be finally determined under the above arrangements,

Notification

certain emoluments derived from lands, from fees in money or Grain, and from other sources having been annexed by the Sirkar to Shanbhogues and other Village Offices, as compensation for the performance of public services; and it being necessary that those emoluments shall in no case be separated from the Offices to which they have been annexed.

1. It is hereby declared that all emoluments of the nature above enumerated shall be considered as inalienable from the Offices to which they are annexed, whether by mortgage, sale, gift or otherwise, and that they shall not be liable to attachment or other process

in

shall, if they be found qualified for its duties, be registered in the Talook Cutcherry; but in failure of any such arrangements having been made within the time specified, such office or offices will be deemed to have lapsed or escheated to the Sirkar, to be disposed of as it may direct.-

4- In cases in which the Shanbhog's office is held by two or more individuals as coparceners, or sharers, a Moochilka shall be taken from the whole, holding themselves jointly and individually responsible for the due and honest discharge of its duties, on the penalty of the forfeiture of the Meraee on the convicted misconduct of any one of the joint partners.

5.- It is further declared that,

that, while Village Offices are, as a general rule, to be considered hereditary and to be enjoyed by Father and Son in succession, it is to be understood that in any case wherein it may appear to the Superintendents of Divisions that the hereditary claimant to the office is unfit or unworthy from incapacity or bad character, it will rest with the Superintendents to reject his claim and to appoint another person properly qualified in all respects, preference being given to a near relation of the late Merasedar.—

6. Claims to succession to, or to the possession of hereditary Village Offices, as above, are not to be cognizable by any of the Courts of Judicature—

By Order
Sd/ A. Clarke
Offg. Secretary

Commr's Office
Bangalore
9th Sept. 1835

Circular.

To

The Superintendent

of the ——————— Dist.

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the Commissioner to forward a Notification in English, together with * Canarese translations of it, relative to the Meraseel rights of the village Servants; and to request you will have the goodness to circulate one copy of the latter to each Talook Cutcherry, giving at the same time such subsidiary directions to the Amildars, as will ensure the promulgation of the notification in every part of their respective Taloks and calling the attention of the Amildars to the duties which will be required of them in carrying

* Bangalore 28
Chitteldroog 28
Sungur 28

its provisions into effect.
2. One copy of the Notification is also sent for the information and guidance of the Principal Sudder Moonsiff of your Division.—

I have &c
Sd/ A. Clarke.
Offg. Secretary—

Comm'rs Office
Bangalore
11th Sept. 1835

Copied
J. Blakeney

True Copy
27/2/65.
Mobiles English Records.

1835 No. 166

Circular

To

The Superintendts
of Divisions

Dated
Desp. } 11th September

Forwards Notification in English &c
relative to the Meraser
Rights of Village Ser-
vants. —

V-88

Circular not printed at page 328 of the Revenue Manual — a copy may be sent by

Draft

U1270.
34

1878

From,

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner

Mysore.

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Rev. ~~General~~ Department.

Dated Dharwar 21st June

Despatched

Received 26/6

Rep 26/—

ENCLOSURES No.

General No. 671

No.

With reference to Chief Commissioner's No. 1857/32 of the 14th instant the Survey Comm will be obliged by there being furnished with a copy of Chief Commissioner's General Circular No. 5 of 22nd October 1872, which appears to contain rules relating to the offices and emolument of Village officers.

Survey & Settlt Comm

Mysore

The

1878. 7

From

To The Survey & Settlement Comm
Mysore.

Dated 4th July 1878.

Despatched " "

Received

Enclosures No: One printed copy of Circular

General No. 2596

R No. 44

Your Docket No. 671
of 21 June 78, requesting
to be furnished with a
copy of C. Court's General
Circular No. 5 of 22 Oct. 77

~~as requested~~ a
further copy of the
Circular, ~~which has~~ which has
~~been~~ ~~and~~ ~~subsequently~~
not been printed at Bark
that it ~~is to be found~~
328 of ~~the~~ The Revenue Manual

By Order

Secy:

No. 219 The 27th October 1874.

Revised Rules for Remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

I. All official land, whether recorded as *inam* or *jodi inam*, or otherwise, shall be valued at the survey assessment of the same, less the amount of the *jodi* tax or other cesses to which it may be subject as recorded in the public accounts of the year.

II. Cash allowances from the Government Treasury, under whatever name they may be entered in the public accounts, shall be recorded at the amount so entered in the accounts of the year.

III. The sum total of the emoluments valued according to the above two rules is to be taken as the existing valuation of the emoluments of the office.

IV. The Officiating Patel and Shanbhog of each village shall hereafter receive for the performance of the duties of their offices, a remuneration in cash of at least the amount fixed by the following scale for these offices respectively.

Patels' Scale.

V. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenues of his village, three per cent; for the second thousand or any part of it, two per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond two thousand rupees, one per cent. In the case of villages where the collections do not exceed Rs. 300, he shall, in addition to the above percentages, receive a fixed annual allowance of one rupee when the gross revenue ranges from eleven to fifty rupees; of two rupees when the gross revenue ranges from 51 to 300 Rs.; or so much of it, when the gross revenue exceeds Rs. 250, as shall be required to make the salary up to but not exceed rupees ten per annum.

Shanbhogs' Scale.

VI. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenue of the village, or villages forming a Shanbhog's charge, four per cent; for the second thousand, three per cent; for the third thousand, two per cent; for the fourth thousand, one per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond four thousand rupees, one per cent.

VII. In addition to his salary the Officiating Shanbhog shall also receive an allowance for stationery as shewn in the subjoined table, and the Officiating Patel shall also receive the same allowance when he does not receive the extra allowance provided for in Rule XII.

Gross Revenue of Village		Stationery Allowance. Rs.	As.	P.
up to Rupees 20		1	0	0
21	50	2	0	0
51	100	2	8	0
101	200	3	0	0
201	350	3	8	0
351	500	4	0	0
501	700	4	8	0
701	900	5	0	0
901	1,250	5	8	0
1,251	1,500	6	0	0
1,501	1,800	6	8	0
1,801	2,000	7	0	0
2,001	2,500	7	8	0
2,501	3,000	8	0	0
3,001	3,500	8	8	0
3,501	4,000	9	0	0
4,001	4,500	9	8	0
4,501	5,000	10	0	0

VIII. The following table shews the amount of salary to be paid to Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs according to the preceding scale:—

Gross Revenue of the Village.	Patel's Salary.							Shanbhog's Salary.						Total including Stationery Allowance.
	Percentage.							Percentage.						
	Rates.			Amount.	Additional Fixed Allowance.	Contingent Allowance under Rules VII or XII.	Total Salary and allowances.	Rates.				Amount.	Stationery Allowance.	
	1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand & upwards.					1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand.	4th Thousand.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	3	..	...	0—12	1	1—0	2—12	4	...	...	...	0—10	1—0	1—10
25	3	...	...	0—12	1	2—0	3—12	4	...	...	...	1— 0	2—0	3— 0
50	3	...	...	1— 8	1	2—0	4— 8	4	...	...	...	2— 0	2—0	4— 0
75	3	...	...	2— 4	2	2—8	6—12	4	...	..	...	3— 0	2—8	5— 8
100	3	...	...	3— 0	2	2—8	7— 8	4	..	...	..	4— 0	2—8	6— 8
150	3	...	...	4— 8	2	3—0	9— 8	4	...	..	...	6— 0	3—0	9— 0
200	3	...	...	6— 0	2	3—0	11— 0	4	...	...	..	8— 0	3—0	11— 0
300	3	...	...	9— 0	1	3—8	13— 8	4	...	...	...	12— 0	3—8	15— 8
400	3	...	...	12— 0	...	4—0	16— 0	4	...	...	...	16— 0	4—0	20— 0
500	3	...	...	15— 0	...	4—0	19— 0	4	...	...	...	20— 0	4—0	24— 0
600	3	...	..	18— 0	...	4—8	22— 8	4	...	...	...	24— 0	4—8	24— 8
700	3	...	...	21— 0	...	4—8	25— 8	4	...	...	...	28— 0	4—8	32— 8
800	3	...	..	24— 0	...	5—0	29— 0	4	...	...	...	32— 0	5—0	37— 0
900	3	...	..	27— 0	...	5—0	32— 0	4	...	...	...	36— 0	5—0	41— 0
1,000	3	...	...	30— 0	...	5—8	35— 8	4	...	...	...	40— 0	5—8	45— 8
1,100	3	2	..	32— 0	...	5—8	37— 8	4	3	...	...	43— 0	5—8	48— 8
1,200	3	2	...	34— 0	...	5—8	39— 8	4	3	...	...	46— 0	5—8	51— 8
1,300	3	2	...	36— 0	...	6—0	42— 0	4	3	...	...	49— 0	6—0	55— 0
1,400	3	2	...	38— 0	...	6—0	44— 0	4	3	...	...	52— 0	6—0	58— 0
1,500	3	2	...	40— 0	...	6—0	46— 0	4	3	...	...	55— 0	6—0	61— 0
1,600	3	2	...	42— 0	...	6—8	48— 8	4	3	...	...	58— 0	6—8	64— 8
1,700	3	2	...	44— 0	...	6—8	50— 8	4	3	...	...	61— 0	6—8	67— 8
1,800	3	2	...	46— 0	...	6—8	52— 8	4	3	...	...	64— 0	6—8	70— 8
1,900	3	2	...	48— 0	...	7—0	55— 0	4	3	...	...	67— 0	7—0	74— 0
2,000	3	2	...	50— 0	...	7—0	57— 0	4	3	...	...	70— 0	7—0	77— 0
2,100 & so on to	3	2	1	51— 0	...	7—8	58— 8	4	3	2	...	72— 0	7—8	79— 8
3,000	3	2	1	60— 0	...	8—0	68— 0	4	3	2	..	90— 0	8—0	98— 0
3,100 & so on	3	2	1	61— 0	...	8—8	69— 8	4	3	2	1	91— 0	8—8	99— 8

IX. The salaries of officiators fixed by the preceding rule form the minimum rate of remuneration; but an addition to the fixed portion of the officiator's allowance, according to scale, will be made in certain cases specified in the following subsidiary rules.

X. When the difference between the total of existing emoluments (as found by Rules I and II) and that as fixed by Rule V or VI falls short of rupees 5 in the case of villages having a gross revenue of less than Rs. 500, and of Rs. 10 in case of villages having a gross revenue in excess of Rs. 1,000, this difference shall be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officiator in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XI. When the total of existing emoluments is large, *viz.*, when it exceeds the salary of the officiator as fixed by Rule V or VI, 10 per cent of this excess will be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officiator in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XII. In the case of towns, large villages, and villages in the vicinity of Railway stations, camping grounds, large marts and similar localities, the Patels of which are ordinarily called upon to perform heavy miscellaneous duties, an extra allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 per annum will be assigned to the Patel (and where there are two Officiating Patels to each Patel) in addition to the salary of the office fixed by the scales in Rule VIII.

XIII. The gross revenue of the village, referred to in Rules V and VI, is the whole revenue leviable for any year before deducting any remissions.

XIV. Patels and Shanbhogs shall receive their emoluments by a deduction of the amount of the same from the assessment on their *kandayam* lands, the same being adjusted at each annual jamabandi and duly shewn accordingly in the village accounts, to prevent complications. Where the assessment on their lands is insufficient for this purpose, the balance will be made up by their deducting it from the last instalment of revenue, before paying such instalment into the Taluk Treasury. In this latter event, the receipt of the Patel or Shanbhog for the amount of such balance as so deducted shall be considered equivalent to the payment into the Treasury of an equal sum in cash.

XV. The amount of quit-rent fixed on the holding of each share-holder is fixed for the term of settlement, but the total emoluments of the officiators will be revised once after ten years, and will be modified according to the same scale in proportion to the revenues of the village as then realized.

XVI. When the assessment of the occupied arable land, (exclusive of alienations) in the year in which the settlement of remuneration of Village Officers is made, exceeds five-sixths of the assessment of the entire arable land (exclusive of alienations) in any village, the gross revenue of the year will be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officiators.

XVII. When the assessment of the arable land, specified in the preceding rule, in occupation in the year in which the settlement of the village officiators is made, falls short of five-sixths of the gross assessment of all the arable land (exclusive of alienations) in the village, then five-sixths of such gross assessment shall be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officiators.

XVIII. The existing official emoluments valued as provided for in Rules I and II will be appropriated for the support of the officiator in the manner specified in the following rules, and the balance of emoluments remaining, after providing for the officiator, is to be disposed of for the future in the manner also provided for in these rules.

XIX. The emoluments derived from land as fixed by Rule I shall first be appropriated to provide the salary of the officiator.

XX. When the emoluments derived from land are insufficient to provide the salary of the officiators, the cash emoluments from the Government Treasury will next be appropriated to make up the salary of the officiator.

XXI. Any deficiency after appropriating all the emoluments from land and cash shall be made good from the Government Treasury.

XXII. Any surplus on the existing emoluments in land and cash remaining over, after providing the salary of the officiator, shall be dealt with as follows.

XXIII. If the emoluments derived from land alone are more than sufficient to provide the salary of the officiator, the surplus shall be taxed by the imposition of additional *jodi* equal to one half the profits on the above land, the profits being the difference between the *jodi* payable thereon and the full survey assessment or valuation.

XXIV. Any surplus remaining out of the cash emoluments after providing the salary of the officiator shall be at once resumed by Government.

XXV. When the official land of any office is held in shares, and these shares, with the amount of *jodi* and other cesses now payable on each, are separately recorded in the village accounts, then the additional tax imposed upon the whole official land of the office under this rule is to be apportioned on the several shares in proportion to the sum by which the full survey assessment of the land of each share exceeds the present *jodi* and other cesses payable on the same, as shewn in the following example, in which the emolument of an officiator amounts to Rs. 30—0—0.

Names and Shares.	Survey assessment of the land of each share.	Deduct *jodi* cess now paid on each share.	Remaining profit on each share.	Addition to *jodi* in col: 3 apportioned on profit in col: 4 for payment of officiator.	Unappropriated excess of profits, being difference between cols. 4 and 5.	Additional half *jodi* on excess in last column.	Future *jodi* cess on each share being sum of cols. 3 5 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kari Basvegauda's. ...	16— 0	23— 0	...	...	...	...	23— 0
2. Nimbegauda's	69—12	46— 0	23—12	9—12	14— 0	7— 0	62—12
3. Basvegauda's	46— 8	25—12	20—12	8— 4	12— 8	6— 4	40— 4
4. Lingegauda's	118—4	89— 0	29— 4	12— 0	17— 4	8— 8	109—8
	250—8	183—12	73—12	30— 0	43—12	21—12	235—8

XXVI. In settling the amount of *jodi* to be paid upon each share, fractions of less amount than $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee are not to be admitted into the accounts in accordance with the rule followed in regard to all survey assessments.

XXVII. Nothing contained in any of the preceding rules shall be considered as debarring any village hereditary officer from relinquishing his official land when so disposed ; and every such officer shall, at any time, whether at or subsequent to the introduction of the settlement prescribed in these rules, be permitted to relinquish by written *Razinama* any entire field or fields into which official land may have been marked off by the Survey, and on so doing the relinquished field is immediately to be entered in the accounts as Government land, and the *jodi* tax payable by the hereditary officer is to be reduced by the full amount of the survey assessment of the relinquished fields.

XXVIII. The official land under the settlement prescribed in the foregoing rule will form no part of the remuneration of the officiator, who is to be paid wholly in cash, and the land will therefore remain in the possession of the sharers who may at present hold it.

XXIX. The charges of Shanbhogs will be redistributed so as to give each officiator as many villages as he is capable of managing. When more villages than form a sufficient charge are already in the hands of one officiator, he will be required to give up the surplus villages, for which one or more new officiators will be appointed by Government. The new officiator or officiators will be appointed from the family in which the *Hak* has been hitherto vested if a competent person can be found.

XXX. In all cases of incompetency of the officiator in direct hereditary succession, whether from age, sex, inefficiency, or any other cause, the next of kin, if competent, will be appointed ; if no competent person of the family can be found, the nomination will rest with Government. Such nomination to hold good in case of a minority till the end of the year in which the minor shall attain full age (18 years); in other cases for 3 years, when the nomination will revert to the hereditary family if a competent person can be found therein.

XXXI. Any conviction of malversation in performance of official duties shall render the person convicted incompetent to officiate again, and shall deprive him, in cases of selection being vested in the members of the family, of any right to take part in such selection. It shall also be in the power of the District Officer to exclude the son of a person so convicted from any of the rights or privileges of the office so far as succession or election to the performance of the duties.

XXXII. The District Officer will be the sole judge of the competency or otherwise of the person on whom devolves the performance of the duties of an office.

XXXIII. In arranging charges, except in the case of single villages, as a rule no one officiator shall hold charge of villages with a collection of more than about Rs. 2,500, and when five or more villages are combined in one charge, no one officiator shall, as a rule, hold more villages than give a revenue of about Rs. 1,600.

XXXIV. In small villages where only one office, either Patel or Shanbhog, at present exists, or where both offices are vested in one person, he shall receive the full salary shewn by the Shanbhog's scale, and 50 per cent of the Patel's salary according to scale, so long as he continues to perform the duties of both offices.

XXXV. In large villages where there is no Patel, or where both offices have been vested in the same person, a Patel will be appointed by Government, or the one family holding both offices may be called upon to nominate a separate officiator for each office as may seem fit to Government.

XXXVI. By Circular Notification of the Commissioner of Mysore of the 11th September 1835, lands of village officers held on condition of service to Government are declared to be inalienable by sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise. The provisions of this Circular will be strictly enforced.

XXXVII. The remuneration of the Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs shall be fixed on the scale for each, and the sum payable to each officiator shall be his exclusive perquisite, on which no other member of the family shall have any claim.

XXXVIII. The Patel and Shanbhog shall in all cases reside in the village or one of the villages constituting their charge. No Patel or Shanbhog shall absent himself from his charge for more than seven days, without previously obtaining leave from the Amildar of the Taluk.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

behalf of the applicant.— Before ordering such preparation, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, require the applicant to deposit such sum of money as may, in the opinion of the Collector, be sufficient to cover the cost, or he may call on the applicant to give security for the re-payment of the same.

VII. When a written application is found to have omitted any of the particulars required by Rule V, the Officer receiving it may either return it to the applicant for

correction

correction, or record on it the information that is wanting from the appli: :cants verbal statements. In either case, such additions to the application must be signed and attested as re: :quired by Rule III.

VIII. If the Collector considers that there is prima facie rea: :son to believe that the appli: :cation should be granted, he shall cause it to be entered in the register of applications, and shall order a local inquiry to be made. If he is of opinion that the application should not be granted, he shall reject it, Endorsing on it his reasons for the refusal.

Comparison with his offce records, all statements in the application which can be so tested, and cause to be stated in writing the extent to which such records agree with, or differ from, the appns; and any such difference shall be specially investigated at the local inquiry -

XII - On the day fixed by the notice, or should the day first fixed be unavoidably postponed, or that fixed by some subsequent notice, the officer charged with the duty shall proceed to the spot, and, after assembling the parties more immediately concerned, any local offcrs and some of the respectable agriculturists of the place, he shall proceed to examine the site of the proposed work; he shall test

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test the accuracy of
of the statements set
in the application, an
ascertain & record every
that may be necessar
enable the Collector t
at a correct decision.

XIII. Any person
evidence may be consi
accompany by the Offr
with the conduct of
inquiry, and whose
cannot otherwise be
may be summoned
cost of the applicant
shall be made by su
of all objections mad
~~such~~ ~~Offic~~ the prop
work or advance, an
all evidence bearing
objections -

XIV - On the complet
the inquiry, the Offr
it was made shall f
to the Collector the whol
papers connected ther

has received any advance has failed to perform any of the conditions, under which it was made, he may, after recording in writing the grounds for the decision he has arrived at, and, subject to the control of the Superior revenue authorities, proceed to recover from such person or from any security for such person under the provisions of the Act, any sums which remain due, together with any interest payable thereon.

XXVIII. All works for which advances are made in a lump sum shall be inspected and reported on within one month of the date on which their completion was directed in the certificate. All works for which advances are made by instalments

instalments shall be inspected and reported on before each instalment subsequent to the first is paid, and such inspection shall take place at ~~least~~ latest within one months of the date when such instalment is payable.

XXIX. Except with the special sanction of the Local Govt. no advance of any sum not exceeding Rs. 500 shall be made, unless it be repayable with interest within seven years from the date fixed for the completion of the work and no advance exceeding Rs. 500 shall be made without such sanction unless it be so repayable within twelve years.

XXX The interest charged

charged on advances shall
for the present be 6
per cent per annum.

XXXI The accounts of
expenditure on advances
of the repayment of the
same and of the discharge
of the interest thereon shall
be kept and audited in
such manner as the
Governor General in
Council may from
time to time direct.

XXXII. The Local Govern-
ments and Administrations
may from time to time issue
such further subsidiary
rules or orders for giving
effect to the provisions of
the Act as the circumstances
of the districts under their
control may render
necessary. Provided that
such rules or orders shall
not be at variance with
the foregoing Rules or with
the provisions of the Act
itself.

and the interest ac-
rued thereon shall be
paid up with each
instalment.